

ADB RETA 6445: Strengthening Citizens Involvement in Mitigating Governance Risks in Local Government Units in the Philippines

Sub-Project Completion Report

Strengthening Capacities of Duty Bearers and Empowering Rural Women and Children Against Gender-Based Violence or PhilDHRRA-ADB-PTF Gender (PAG) Project

PHILDHRRA (Mindanao)



**PARTNERSHIP FOR
TRANSPARENCY FUND**



Asian Development Bank

ADB RETA 6445
Strengthening Citizen Involvement in Mitigating
Governance Risks in Local Government Units In the Philippines

SUB-PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT
As of December 31, 2015

CSO Name: PHILDHRRRA (Mindanao)

Subproject Title: *Strengthening Capacities of Duty Bearers and Empowering Rural Women and Children Against Gender-Based Violence or PhiLDHRRRA-ADB-PTF Gender (PAG) Project*

I. Summary of Progress Report To-date

Courtesy calls with the Local Chief Executives and line agencies of both Municipalities covered were among the initial activities conducted by the PAG Project Team. The Municipal Mayors welcomed and expressed their total support to the project. The Municipal Mayor of Tubay has offered for use their municipality training center as venue for capacity-building activities of the project. Likewise, the project team did series of courtesy calls and interactions with key stakeholders in the four covered barangays of the project. The project secured a signed Memoranda of Agreements with Barangay Local Government Units (BLGUs).

The project completed Baseline Study with 160 stakeholders participating in the survey and key informant interviews. Consequently, four Pilot Designs (1 per barangay) were formulated based on the results of the baseline study.

Initial capacity building activities included five (5) major trainings for duty bearers, rights holders and moral bearers in Barangays Victory and Poblacion 1 of Tubay Municipality and Barangays Poblacion 1 and San Isidro of Santiago Municipality. Of the targeted 480 participants in the trainings, 343 (71% of target) actually participated in all 5 trainings, broken down as follows: (1) Gender Sensitivity Training Project Information and Consultation Sessions (GSPICS) -124 participants (including 18 barangay officials); (2) Gender Sensitivity and Human Rights Training - 173 participated; (3) GAD Planning and Budgeting Training - 30 participants; and (4) Grassroots Participatory Budget Orientation - 20 participants.

The PAG Project team also established an office in Cabadbaran City for its field operations, which was proximate to the communities it was serving.

After the first monitoring visit of PTF's team in October 2014, revisions of activity plan including rescheduling of deliverables and reprogramming of funds was undertaken incorporating suggestions resulting from the assessment conducted, in the context of approved "no-cost" project extension.

The PAG Project also started preliminary groundwork for the setting up of the "Community Based Support System (CBSS), which includes profiling of prospective members of each CBSS for each of the four beneficiary barangays. From over 200 participants of previous trainings, the staff identified 60 rights holders, duty bearers and moral bearers who will compose membership of around 15 CBSS members per barangay.

A soft launch of the CBSS was held in November 25, 2014 in celebration of the International Day of the Elimination of Violence Against Women. Over 20 gender advocates gathered at the PAG Project staff house in Cabadbaran City for a women's event solidarity activity and CBSS orientation.

The remaining working weeks of December were utilized in coaching and mentoring sessions for the enhancement of each beneficiary barangay's Gender and Development (GAD) budget. Community immersion was also undertaken, with the staff participating in community activities such as fiestas, community gatherings and Christmas parties to strengthen rapport between PhiLDHRRRA and project communities.

In January, project staff started working on preparatory tasks for the CBSS training such as compiling of training tools, identification of resource persons and the conduct of training needs assessment. A brief on the Magna Carta for Women has been translated and conceptualized IEC tools for awareness raising activities. Consultation sessions have also been conducted during routine visits to the barangays to collect the community's input in the development of the communications plan.

Basically, the first and second quarters of 2015 were devoted heavily on the implementation of the Pilot Design focusing on the establishment of the Community-Based Support Systems (CBSS) in the four (4) barangays. The period, the project conducted a thorough assessment of the extent to which the "Guidelines in the Establishment and Management and Referral System on Violence Against Women at the LGU level have been implemented". The said Guidelines, which have been prepared and disseminated by the Philippine Women Commission (PWC) and Inter-Agency Council on Violence Against Women and Their Children (IAC-VAWC), is aimed at establishing referral system at the local government level to have an integrated and coordinated community response to victims against women (VAW). It provides a multi-disciplinary and gender-sensitive response to ensure the safety of the women and children victims of violence and the accountability of perpetrators. The Guidelines cover primarily a referral system for the implementation of four laws primarily addressing VAW namely RA 9262, Anti-Trafficking in Person Act of 2003 (RA 9208), Anti-Rape Law of 1997 (RA 8353) and Rape Victim Assistance and Protection Act of 1998 (RA 8505)¹.

Simple survey questionnaires were designed to obtain information to assess how the LGUs and other concerned agencies (DILG, DOH, DSWD, DOJ, PNP) are rolling-out the Guidelines in their respective institutions. The survey was complemented with Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were undertaken to obtain the communities' knowledge and assessment on governments' responses in VAWC cases and obtain recommendations to improve implementation of the VAWC-related laws.

The PAG Project started establishing the Community-Based Support System (CBSS) in the four Pilot Barangays. The four Pilot Barangays were fully prepared and informed about the establishment of the Community-Based Support System (CBSS). Series of discussion and meetings were done explaining the deliverables of the project and its goal of helping the community to implement RA 9262 and help disseminate information about Women and Children rights through IEC campaign. The composition of the participants as potential members of the Community-Based Support Group (CBSG) that will run the CBSS were carefully identified based on the objective of the project and the recommendation of the barangay.

The training module and design titled "Training Workshop on the Establishment of Community-Based Support System (CBSS) at the Barangay Local Government Unit", was prepared which contain specific laws from the 1987 Philippine Constitution about peoples' participation in local governance; rights of people to form an organization and its participation in community development; review of Gender and Development laws, the Magna Carta of Women; Republic Act 9262- Anti Violence Against Women and their Children; Republic Act 9208-The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act; Republic 8353- Anti Rape law, Rights of Women and Children; the VAWC Case Referral System and structure in the Barangay using the Community-Based Support System (CBSS), the Community-Based Support Group, Roles and Responsibilities of the Barangay in response to VAWC case incidence; duties and responsibilities of concerned agencies (MSWD, PNP, DILG, and MHO) relative to VAWC Case; CBSS objectives, task and functions, and Planning-Workshop on Community Advocacy Plan to perform the EIC about Women and Children against Gender-Based Violence.

¹Guidelines in the Establishment and Management of a Referral System on Violence Against Women at the LGU Level.

Two sets of the aforementioned training-workshop on the establishment of CBSS had been conducted where a total of sixty-one (61) Duty Bearers and Rights Holders (43 females and 18 males) had completed the two-day training sessions.

Lectures on pertinent laws were given by an expert-lawyer from the Agusan del Norte Provincial Prosecutors Office. Each of the law was fully explained using the local dialect for participants' better understanding. During discussions, the participants' reactions and clarification were fully entertained. The representatives from the MSWDO, DILG, PNP, and MHO, clearly discussed their duties and responsibilities and expressed their full support for the needs of the group in conducting the IEC and in serving VAWC victims, if incidence arise. Tasks and functions of the CBSG were also tackled during discussion on CBSS structure, which were agreed and accepted by all the participants to be properly observed during the actual CBSS implementation in their respective barangay.

One important part of the training-workshop was the formulation of the Community Advocacy Plan (CAP) per barangay. The CAP contained specific activities to be undertaken during the information drive about VAWC-relate laws such as RA 9262, Special Protection against Child Abused, Rights of Women and Children, and Magna Carta of Women, among others. Included in their plans are linkage activities with concerned agencies in their respective municipalities. The Barangay Chairpersons pledged full support to the CBSG for they view the implementation of the CBSS as a big help in maintaining peace and order condition and in promoting positive development in their respective Barangay.

The training-workshop participants were composed of the Barangay Council members, Barangay Secretary, head of Barangay Tanod, VAWC Desk Officer, Barangay Human Rights Action Officer (BHRAO), and representatives from Women's Organization President, Parent leader of 4Ps, Women Purok President, PTA President, Religious sector representative, Day Care Worker from the Rights Holders. The training-workshop equipped the participants with the basic knowledge in responding to and preventing gender-based violence incidence in the communities. The training-workshop also resulted to the formulation of four sets of Community and Advocacy Plan (CAP) that had been implemented in the four Pilot Barangays.

After the training, the Four (4) Pilot Barangays agreed to install the CBSS in their respective areas. Members of the Community-Based Support Group (CBSG) begun to implement the Community Advocacy Plan in their respective barangay. The CBSG first underwent a coaching and mentoring session on how to conduct a simple informal discussion for awareness campaign in the barangay. Part of the IEC campaign of the CBSG included information drive about Republic Act 9262 - Anti-Violence against Women and Their Children; Republic Act 7610-Special Protection against Child Abuse; and Women and Children Rights in "Purok" gatherings, Barangay Assemblies, and Family Development Sessions (FDS) with 4Ps beneficiaries. The information drive utilized vernacular reading materials and visual aids, leaflets, flip charts, posters, and billboards installed in the strategic areas in the barangays.

The CBSS was implemented in the pro-active support of the BLGU and sector representatives in each barangay who performed the IEC campaign about Women and Children rights and protection laws as prevention and help the survivor in case of VAWC incidence and refer this to concerned agencies for appropriate answer of the specific needs. Follow through mentoring and coaching sessions were done to enhance effectiveness of CBSG in performing their assigned roles in the implementation of the CBSS. Brief review of VAWC-related laws and policies were done with the CBSG members to ensure that they have internalized proper interpretation of the laws.

A Forum on Policy Advocacy and Sustainability was conducted jointly with TUBOD and PAG project partners/implementers. The forum aimed to present policy recommendations, share good practices of the subprojects and discuss plans to sustain the project beyond its term. A total of sixty-four (64) participants attended the forum with Local Chief Executive, Department Heads and Barangay Officials of the partner Municipalities, representatives from selected National Government Agencies, CBSS and AGAC members, selected leaders of CSOs and CSO network in Caraga Region. The Forum culminated with the presentation of the “Sustainability Plans” of each Barangay and Municipality covered by the TUBOD and PAG Projects.

PhilDHRRA also commissioned a consultant to do a documentation of case studies on good practices titled “Exacting Social Accountability: A Knowledge & Learning Product of Good Practices on Citizens’ Led Monitoring of Government Projects in the Municipality of Tubod, Surigao del Norte”. The case study will be shared to Donors, CSOs, partner and other LGUs, NGAs, PhilDHRRA network members, etc.

II. BASIC SUBPROJECT DATA

1. Date Subproject Grant Signed: **June 14, 2014**
2. Date Subproject Implementation Commenced: **June 17, 2014**
3. Expected Date of Subproject Completion:
 - A. Original: **January 15, 2015**
 - B. Amended: **December 31, 2015**

Summary of Subproject Objectives:

The main objective of the subproject is to reduce incidence of gender-based violence in the Province of Agusan del Norte by strengthening capacities of duty bearers and empowering women and children rights holders against gender-based violence.

At the end of September 2015, the project would have been able to:

1. Develop capacities of LGUs in institutionalizing gender community-based support such as setting up of VAWC desks, case monitoring, information feedback and response system and crises intervention services in four (4) pilot/priority communities;
2. Enhance the knowledge, skills and attitude (KSA) of at least 200 rights holders (at least 60% women and children), 50 duty and moral bearers (LGUs, Academe, CSOs and Faith-based Organizations) on gender sensitivity, IEC advocacy, budget planning and monitoring, application of social accountability tools and human rights/gender-related laws
3. Assist 4 barangay LGUs in developing and/or adapting gender-related laws and rationalized GAD plan and budget, as well as actual practice of SAC tools;
4. Link organized gender advocate groups of the project to the “Alliance of Gender Advocates in Caraga (AGAC) which was organized by PhilDHRRA for the sustainability of the intervention; and
5. Develop a new project proposal for the scaling-up of the project’s good practices in other areas

III. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS (Based on Approved Deliverables)

Planned Activity Deliverable	Brief Description of Activity, Emerging Problems and Remedial Actions	Description and Justification of any major change in the activity	Supporting Document(s)
1. Inception Report and Final Work Plan	Targets and deliverables were identified in consultation with PhilDHRRA's Regional Coordinator vis-à-vis existing resources (logistics and human resource)	Adjustments in timeline undertaken due to delay in release of funds	Inception Report Detailed Action Plan and Budget
2. Baseline survey report	Prepared baseline survey reports of the four (4) barangays		Baseline Survey Reports of 4 barangays
3. Capability Building Design/KSA Training Designs & Report	Total Participants : 408 of 480 targeted of 85% of target. Gender Sensitivity Project Information & Consultation Sessions (GSPICS) 124 pax Gender Sensitivity & Human Rights Training 173 pax Gender & Development Budget Training - 30 pax Grassroots Participatory Budget Orientation - 20 pax CBSS Training-Workshop – 61 pax 6 Staff Development & Assessment Sessions		Training designs and reports
4. Pilot Design for 4 Barangay LGUs	Established CBSS in four (4) pilot barangays in two municipalities utilizing the "Guidelines in the Establishment and Management and Referral System on Violence Against Women at the LGU level have been implemented".	The implementation of the pilot design in 4 target barangays was carried out up to the Purok or Sitio level with members of the CBSG taking the lead.	Four (4) Pilot Designs

Planned Activity Deliverable	Brief Description of Activity, Emerging Problems and Remedial Actions	Description and Justification of any major change in the activity	Supporting Document(s)
5. GAD Development Plan & Budget	Training-workshop on Barangay GAD Planning and Budgeting involving 30 participants (21 females and 9 males) from four (4) barangays. The GAD training-workshop equipped the participant with knowledge and skills in formulating their respective Barangay Gender and Development Plans and Budget		GAD Training-Workshop Design and Documentation
6. K & L Products (Manuals, Case Study on Experience, Lessons Learned, Good Practices, etc.)	Prepared documentation of case study on good practices titled "Government and Communities Working Together Against Gender-Based Violence: A Knowledge and Learning Product of Good Practices of the Municipalities of Santiago and Tubay, Agusan del Norte.		Documentation of Case Study
7. Communication and Advocacy Plan (CAP)	Each Community-Based Support Group (CBSG) prepared their own CAP that focused on IEC campaign to raise the level of awareness of communities (up to sitio/purok level) on various gender-related laws and policies, including VAWC law, women and children's rights law, Magna Carta of Women Act, etc.		CAP per Barangay

Planned Activity Deliverable	Brief Description of Activity, Emerging Problems and Remedial Actions	Description and Justification of any major change in the activity	Supporting Document(s)
8. Technical Proposal for Scaling Up	To be done in 2016		
9. Quarterly Technical and Financial Report	Done		Quarterly Technical and Financial Report
10. Subproject Completion Report that should include (a) Social Accountability Report and (b) Impact Report	Done		

IV. ANALYSIS OF GAINS AND IMPACTS OF THE SUBPROJECT (Lifted from Case Study Documentation)

Within one and half years of implementation, the project has achieved significant results. Based on the information gathered from the FGDs conducted in the four (4) pilot barangays, the aim of reducing the incidence of gender-based violence was achieved to some extent. The achievement of some of the specific objectives is satisfactory but overall, there is a need to sustain the gains of the project and see through the full achievement of the project's specific objectives and overall goal.

The case study validated that sixty one (61) duty bearers were trained on the establishment of CBSS in four (4) barangays. After series of capacity building/training, the duty bearers demonstrated their learning by conducting information drive to "puroks", 4Ps Family Development Sessions (FDS), barangay assemblies, and short informal talks in their neighborhood.

PhilDHRRA assisted in the formulation of Community Advocacy Plan-CAP in the four (4) barangays. The barangay representatives were provided Information Education Campaign (IEC) materials for use in their information drive. IEC materials included billboards, flip charts, posters, comics, and flyers. Information drive focused on RA 9262- Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) and RA 7610 - Child Protection law on Child Abuse.

Feedback from Stakeholders/Gains & Impacts of the Project as Gleaned from the Experiences of Duty Bearers

To validate data gathered from reviewed documents, focus group discussions (FGD) were conducted in the four (4) pilot areas: Barangays Poblacion 1 and San Isidro in the Municipality of Santiago and Barangays Poblacion 1 and Victory in the Municipality of Tubay. Both municipalities are located in Agusan del Norte. The FGD participants are the so-called "duty bearers" of their communities who volunteered to learn about the protection of human rights particularly violations on the rights of women and children. They are the BHW, Tanod, Kagawad, Parent Leader of 4Ps, and PTA members.

Based on what the FGD participants shared, it can be surmised that the project provided them with various training related to VAWC and they were able to understand the situation and are now doing information campaigns to educate other people on VAWC and other related laws. Most of them are very grateful for the project as the learning gained from the various training activities opened their eyes and they realized that they can help abate the occurrence of VAWC and at the same time do something to address the suffering of the victims of various forms of violence against women and children. (Please refer to Annex for their narratives of their Narratives on their understanding and

perceptions about the implementation of PhiIDHRRRA's project on Gender-based Violence are shared as follows:

- *"Now, I have knowledge on VAWC. More than what I learned, I also shared my learnings to others. We are conducting education campaigns to let other people understand VAWC. We have already done it in one purok, we also discussed anti-trafficking and anti-child abuse. We plan to share it to all the 5 puroks."*
- *"I learned that this project can help. Before, I don't know how to intervene in quarrels of couples. Now, I know that we can intervene. As a parent leader, I can share my learnings to my members."*
- *"We were trained at Doña Rosario regarding gender awareness. I am grateful about this project because before I have no knowledge about the laws besides I have very little education. With PhiIDHRRRA's training, I feel like I have knowledge with regards to VAWC and child abuse. I am very much grateful to this and I don't want this to activity to stop so that I would gain additional knowledge."*
- *"There are times when we give guidance to victims for example our neighbour who asked for help because she was being beaten by her husband and no one came to rescue. We advised her where to go and whom she would approach for assistance. We also give advice to children who were abandoned by their parents. We give them directions where to go so that they will get support."*
- *"I was married in 1964. I experienced that painful suffering of being abused. Now, I am very much grateful that this law has come against husbands who beat their wives and children. It is only now that I am aware of this."*
- *"While doing my job, I learned from the trainings of PhiIDHRRRA how to assist the victims, that is where to go and what are the initial steps to do and what agencies to approach. I am grateful that Barangay Victory was chosen as pilot site so that VAWC can be prevented. I want to continue to educate the people in Victory especially those who were not yet reached and informed about VAWC. We will continue this work if not our knowledge will just go to waste, we have to share this. Statistics show that VAWC cases went down in our barangay. For example, my neighbor, I have noticed the husband is now scared to hurt his wife after I explained to them one on one the VAWC law."*

Understanding of the Barangay Protection Order (BPO)

One of the gains of the project as shared by the FGD participants is that they were able to understand Barangay Protection Order (BPO). The BPO is an order issued under RA9262 for the purpose of preventing further acts of violence against a woman or her child specified in Section 5 and granting other necessary relief. The relief granted under a protection order serves the purpose of safeguarding the victim from further harm, minimizing any disruption in the victim's daily life, and facilitating the opportunity and ability of the victim to independently regain control over her life. The provisions of the protection order shall be enforced by law enforcement agencies. The protection orders that may be issued under this Act are the temporary protection order (TPO) and permanent protection order (PPO). FGD participants are quoted as follows:

- *"When I attended the seminar of PhiIDHRRRA, I learned a lot because it helped us solve disputes/crimes in our barangay. With knowledge on RA9262 (VAWC law), we have prevented abuse of women and children. Now we understand and release Barangay Protection Order - BPO and we can act on cases immediately".*

- *“From the point of view of the barangay councils, at least we were corrected with our ways especially with the issuance of the Barangay Protection Order (BPO). We were corrected with technicalities.”*

Reduced VAWC cases after the creation of CBSS

The key approach adopted by the project is the institutionalization of Community-Based Support System (CBSS) that will help prevent and address gender-based violence through capacity enhancement and mobilization of communities (Rights Holders) and support groups (Duty and Moral Bearers). The project identified the duty and moral bearers in the four barangays and provided them with training and tapped them for the conduct of information and education campaigns in their respective barangays. These duty bearers were trained and formed into community based groups and were mobilized for the conduct of information dissemination and awareness sessions on the VAWC law. Initial feedbacks have shown that with the improved knowledge and awareness of the communities, reduction in VAWC cases have been observed. Below are the narratives of the duty bearers on their acceptance and the perceived effect of information dissemination of VAWC law.

- *“VAWC cases have been reduced, perhaps we can put it at 80% less because of our community-based group. We don’t have a name yet but, at least we have volunteers and there are male members in the group. Before PhilDHRRA came to our barangay, domestic violence like conflicts inside the household and also conflict of neighbours are so many. There was a general attitude that we should not intervene as that is a family affair. That notion was a mistake. Our neighbour could have been saved if we already know the law at that time. The neighbours did not intervene to rescue. But now that PhilDHRRA came and we already know that if the woman shouts asking for help, then neighbours have the right to intervene. Now, we can rescue.”*
- *“Before, we would say that we will not intervene because it is family trouble. Never mind if they kill each other, it is a family conflict.”*
- *“Before, there are couples who are always fighting. Now, you can see the difference. Husbands would just leave their house to avoid a fight. Before the husband would threaten his wife and show his fist.”*
- *“I am a barangay police in Victory. Awareness of VAWC law resolved many cases because victims are no longer afraid to come out.”*
- *“At the women’s desk, our barangay councilor used to only give advice to the victims. Today, cases go to court, before we were ignorant and do not know where to go. Now, we already know the steps to follow. The one thing that PhilDHRRA did is that they organized our group.”*
- *“What I know is that crime is minimized here in Poblacion 1 because there are already people who are informed about the law and shared it to the people thus, prevents crime incidence.”*
- *“Now, that many are aware of the law, the incidents are now minimized. What PhilDHRRA did was strengthening our capacity with the objective of maintaining peace and order.”*
- *Gratefulness to PhilDHRRA project & CBSS*

PhilDHRRA’s main objective specific to the four (4) communities of Agusan del Norte is to develop capacities of LGUs in institutionalizing gender Community-Based Support System (CBSS). Prior to the creation of CBSS in the communities, a gender baseline study was conducted to determine the current

conditions of the target communities and assess the extent to which the Referral System on VAWC has been implemented.

When the four (4) pilot barangays were identified, PhilDHRRA implemented its project activities in the form of orientation-training and seminars for the enhancement of knowledge, skills and attitude of at least 200 rights holders and 50 duty and moral bearers on gender sensitivity, IEC advocacy, budget planning and monitoring, application of social accountability tools and human rights/gender-related laws.

After the capacity building activities, on November 2014 the launching of CBSS with the Rights Holders and Duty Bearers started. A total of 317 Rights Holders, Duty Bearers and Moral Bearers were oriented and trained on 1) Project Information and Consultation Sessions; 2) Gender Sensitivity and Human Rights; and 3) Grassroots Participatory Planning.

CBSS began to operate that started conducting information drive in their puroks, lecturettes in the Family Development Sessions of 4Ps, barangay assemblies, and even informal information campaigns and short talks within their neighbourhood. Narratives on their gratefulness and acceptance of learnings are stated below.

- *"I am grateful that I attended the seminars and I have learned a lot. I am grateful for the seminars that I attended because I learn the things that I need to do. I am also a BHW and it enhanced my knowledge."*
- *"Ever since PhilDHRRA went to our barangay, many were happy because we have learned many things about the law regarding women abused by their husbands."*
- *"If all the residents in the barangay will be informed, child abuse, rape, human trafficking, VAWC, juvenile justice, if all the mothers know these and tell it to their kids, at least the perpetrators will have second thoughts in committing the crime because they already have knowledge of its consequences. We share our learnings during PTA meetings. I plan to continue this advocacy to the mothers."*
- *"I am very thankful that I now have knowledge about the laws regarding children who are maltreated by their parents. I have observed it in my neighbours but, I have no knowledge. Before I will not say anything. Now, that I have the knowledge about this, if I see any incident of maltreatment, I know now what to do."*
- *"I am very grateful to our municipal mayor and our barangay captain that they accepted PhilDHRRA's project in Tubay for the purpose of minimizing abuses of women and children. Not only to minimize but, even to eradicate all forms of abuse. Before, when there is a report of abuse and maltreatment, I go direct to their house. My husband would stop me because we were told that we will not intervene, that is family trouble. But, I still go to them because I am concerned that someone might die, either the husband kills his wife or vice-versa. After PhilDHRRA's intervention, we found that there are protection laws that states that VAWC is not family trouble only. "*
- *"I am thankful to PhilDHRRA that many of the husbands are now controlled because they now understand VAWC. Before that they did not understand VAWC. This is only now that this came. I did not regularly attend the seminars of PhilDHRRA but, I want this project to continue."*

V. SUCCESS FACTORS

Below are the factors that contributed to the positive results of the project:

- Acceptance and recognition of the LGUs as well as the communities of the problem and their willingness to take part in the different project interventions.
- Availability of funds for the conduct of identified interventions particularly the conduct of training, production of information and education materials and mobilization fund for organizing and operationalizing the CBSS.

VI. CHALLENGES/PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED

- As expected, the duty bearers encountered difficulties in getting the interest and support of the barangay residents when they started their campaigns and conduct of orientation sessions in the “puroks”. Many barangay residents especially drunk men ridiculed and made fun of them when they went around for their campaign.
- The duty bearers were organized as community based groups, they do not have legal personality. This group in each barangay is expected to be institutionalized as the Community-Based Support System. The CBSS in the four (4) barangays have started to function but they anticipate that they may not be able to continue and sustain their activities for lack of funds. Among the needs that they foresee include funds for mobility when they visit far flung areas within the barangay, and food of the volunteers. They also see the need for a uniform (T shirts) and identification cards to project their visibility and credibility.

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS

The project has achieved significant accomplishments, however, most of the FGD participants opined that at this time, there is still a need to further strengthen the CBSS in the pilot areas. They expressed the need for more training and capacity building for the duty bearers so that they can further strengthen their capability for the conduct of information dissemination to the other “puroks” and even in other barangays. Moreover, there is a need to allocate funds for the use of CBSS. One possible option is to help the community based organizations to acquire legal personality so that they can mobilize funds. On the other hand, another intervention that should be maximized is the provision of support from the Municipal/Provincial LGUs by allocating funds for the institutionalization of the CBSS.

Recognizing the initial gains achieved by the project, replication in other areas is recommended provided that the phasing of interventions and duration of the project should be properly determined. This means that the formation of community based groups and the provision of capacity building interventions should be given enough resources and ample time to ensure sustainability and institutionalization of the CBSS. In replicating this project, it is suggested that the following components should be included:

- Capacity Building of the Municipal and Barangay LGUs
- Information/Education on VAWC law and related laws and programs
- Establishment and Institutionalization of Community Based Support System in the barangay (this will include the capacity building for the rights holders, duty bearers and moral bearers).

VII. PROJECT EXPENDTURE REPORT

Please refer to Attachment I for details

SUB-PROJECT PROPOSAL
GENDER (AGUSAN NORTE) PROJECT EXPENDITURE REPORT
JUNE 17 , 2014 TO DECEMBER 31, 2015

ATTACHMENT I

ORGANIZATION NAME: PHILDHRRRA

EXCHANGE RATE (US Dollar/Local Currency):

P 43.50

Budget Line Item	APPROVED BUDGET					ACTUAL EXPENDITURES			
	No. of Units	Unit Cost (PhP)	Total Cost (PhP)	CSO/Comty. Counterpart	PTF/ADB	as of Dec 2014	Jan - Dec. 2015	TOTAL EXP	Balance end
Category 1 - Personnel (contract)			479,500	100,000	379,500	295,750	83,750	379,500	-
Regional Coordinator (level of effort 20%)	15	7,000	105,000	60,000	45,000	17,550	27,450	45,000	-
Finance Manager (level of effort 20%)	15	5,000	75,000	40,000	35,000	15,600	19,400	35,000	-
Project Coordinator (level of effort 100%) - up to January 31, 2015	6.5	35,000	227,500		227,500	227,500		227,500	-
Bookkeeper (level of effort 30%)	15	16,000	72,000		72,000	35,100	36,900	72,000	-
Category 2 - Operational Expenses			120,500	43,700	76,800	46,782	28,850	75,632	1,168
Office supplies	15	1,700	25,500		25,500	19,520	4,800	24,320	1,180.00
Communication	15	1,000	15,000		15,000	5,027	3,000	8,027	6,973.00
Document production	5	1,000	5,000		5,000	335		335	4,665.00
Equipment rental (computer, printer, vehicle LCD, camera, etc.)	15	5,000	75,000	43,700	31,300	21,900	21,050	42,950	(11,650.00)
Category 3 - Workshop Expenses/Meetings/Implementation of Pilot Design			576,000	60,000	516,000	234,702	185,517	420,219	95,781
Hotel/Accommodation/Venue	8	35,000	280,000	60,000	220,000	118,145	90,790	208,935	11,065.21
Meals	8	20,000	176,000		176,000	77,369	23,988	101,357	74,643.32
Ground transportation	8	10,000	80,000		80,000	27,551	70,739	98,290	(18,290.29)
Training materials and supplies	8	5,000	40,000		40,000	11,637	-	11,637	28,363.17
Category 4 - Data Collection Expenses (K & L products devt)			26,000	-	26,000	4,657	107,000	111,657	(85,657)
Public Awareness Campaign	2	5,000	10,000		10,000	4,657	70,000	74,657	(64,657.00)
Production development	1	5,000	5,000		5,000		30,000	30,000	(25,000.00)
Communication	3	1,000	3,000		3,000			-	3,000.00
Meals/per diem	2	4,000	8,000		8,000		7,000	7,000	1,000.00
Category 5 - IEC/Advocacy/Dissemination Expenses			155,000	-	155,000	-	100,850	100,850	54,150
Forum on Policy Advocacy and Information Dissemination	1	120,000	120,000		120,000		93,850	93,850	26,150.00
IEC Collaterals	1	25,000	25,000		25,000			-	25,000.00
Ground transportation	50	200	10,000		10,000		7,000	7,000	3,000.00
Category 6 - Contracts and Consultants			410,300	-	410,300	230,000	277,300	507,300	(97,000)
Area Coordinators (100% LOE) until January 31, 2015	6.5	26,200	170,300		170,300	230,000	136,000	366,000	(195,700.00)
Consultants/Support Staff	3	80,000	240,000		240,000		141,300	141,300	98,700.00
DIRECT COST Sub-Total			1,767,300	203,700	1,563,600	811,891	783,267	1,595,158	(31,558)
INDIRECT COST Allowance (5%)			88,365		78,180		78,180	78,180	-
CONTINGENCY (2%)			35,346		31,272				31,272.00
PROJECT TOTAL			1,891,011	203,700	1,673,052	811,891	861,447	1,673,338	(286)
		PERCENTAGE	100%	11%	88%				

Prepared by :

Approved by:


ARLINE A. ULEP-GANOY
 Admin & Finance Officer


GLENN S. BAIZ
 Regional Coordinator - Mindanao